

alcohol will not be produced may be used in production only if the use of the materials is described in approved statements of production procedure.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1349, as amended, 1353, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5172, 5178))

**§ 19.314 Removal of fermenting material.**

Material received for use as fermenting material may be removed from or used on bonded premises for other purposes. A record of use or removal shall be kept as provided in subpart W of this part.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

**§ 19.315 Removal or destruction of distilling material.**

Except as provided in this section, distilling material shall not be removed from bonded premises before being distilled. The proprietor may remove mash, wort, wash or other distilling material—(a) to plant premises, other than bonded premises for use in such businesses as may be authorized under § 19.72; (b) to other premises for use in processes not involving the production of (1) spirits, (2) alcoholic beverages, or (3) vinegar by the vaporizing process; or (c) for destruction. The residue of distilling material not introduced into the production system may be removed from the premises if the liquid is expressed from the material before removal and such liquid is not received at any distilled spirits plant or bonded wine cellar. Residue of beer used as distilling material may be returned to the producing brewery. Distilling material produced and wine and beer received for use as distilling material may be destroyed. A record of removal or destruction shall be kept as provided in subpart W of this part.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1365, as amended, 1381, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5222, 5370))

**§ 19.316 Distillation.**

The distillation of spirits shall be such that the spirits pass through a continuous system from the first still or other production equipment where access to the system would constitute

a jeopardy to the revenue until the production of the spirits is completed. The distiller may, in the course of production, convey the product through as many distilling or other production operations as desired, provided the operations are continuous. Distilling operations are continuous when the spirits are conveyed through the various steps of production as expeditiously as plant operation will permit. The collection of unfinished spirits for the purpose of redistillation is not deemed to be a break in the continuity of the distilling procedure. However, the quantity and proof of any unfinished spirits produced from distilling materials, the quantity of which was ascertained in the manner authorized in § 19.732(c) for such materials, shall be determined and recorded before any mingling with other materials or before any further operations involving the unfinished spirits outside the continuous system. Spirits may be held, prior to the production gauge, only for so long as is reasonably necessary to complete the production procedure.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1353, as amended, 1362, as amended, 1365, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5178, 5211, 5222))

**§ 19.317 Treatment during production.**

Spirits may, in the course of original and continuous distillation, be purified or refined through, or by use of, any material which will not remain incorporated in the finished product. Juniper berries and other natural aromatics, or the extracted oils of such, may be used in the distillation of gin. Spirits may be percolated through or treated with oak chips which have not been treated with any chemical. Materials used in treatment of spirits, and which do not remain in the spirits, shall be destroyed or so treated as to preclude the extraction of potable spirits therefrom.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

**§ 19.318 Addition of caramel to rum or brandy and addition of oak chips to spirits.**

Caramel possessing no material sweetening properties may be added to rum or brandy on bonded premises prior to production gauge. Oak chips